MORTARS AND AMMUNITION TAKEN FROM SERBS.

Raid German Lines and Often Germans Took Over Big Job Hold Enemy in Check.

HEROISM OF RED CROSS COLUMNS UNDER FIRE

Often Called Upon to Feed Healthy Men Inclined to Be Suspicious and as Well as Succor the

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN THE CENTER, December 8.-One of the most perilous branches of army service in Russia is that of nounted scouts, an organization peculiar to the Siberian Corps. There are on of these scouts to each regiment and a hardier, more daring lot of rough riders would be hard to find. They are most part plainsmen, whose life has been spent in the open and on of grain.

ant part in the Japanese war, where losses. After the Japanese ere disbanded, but with the reorganized by Capt. Benjamin Pessot-sky, who became their commander. During the recent months while the outs frequently have raided the Geron the eastern front they bagged a German staff, consisting of two generals, a doctor and six non-commissioned officers. A colonel and many soldiers were killed in the ac-

City Defended by Scouts.

The following incidents concerning outs' activities earlier in the war given by an officer at the front, ock on the afternoon of Septhe last companies of the up others behind the city. The entire de-y was left to the Sibeen began to lail back, many bisky got on top of a small house through his glasses observed the y, ordering changes in position to the impression that the trenches fully manned. The Germans began to lail the began to lail to be the control of th forward again and by a flanking ment to drive back the Germans, was the beginning of the German s was the beginning of the defination eat that ended at their frontier.

may also be said that during this the Russian Red Cross has done than ever could have been exted of it. The doctors, surgeons and ers on the one hand and the voluntiers.

organizations on the other have ed with marvelous efficiency.

Red Cross Flying Columns.

A Scrap of Paper.

According to Le Figaro, the famous expression. "A scrap of paper," was used fire and by the transportation of big as long ago as the eighteenth century by guns, ammunition and food supplies.

For those in charge of the "recon-Lord Chesterfield, and, strangely enough, to brand the conduct of an ancestor of William II—the great Frederick himself. The latter, betraying the French alliance to negotiate in an underhand way with England, had ordered his minister, Podewils, to explain to Lord Chesterfield that the invarion of Bohemia had not been a real act of aggression, but a precaution of legitimate defense taken against the threats and snares of Austrian politicians. Lord Chesterfield, and, strangely enough, of legitimate defense taken against the threats and snares of Austrian politicians. "I very much doubt," replied Lord Chesterfield, "if these fears, whether they be well or ill founded, are sufficient grounds for taking up arms against a neighbor. The most solemn treaties are only scraps of paper if the powers that he have sufficient reasons to authorize have sufficient reasons to authorize their being broken." This is related by Chesterfield himself in a



FEEDING OF POLES IS GIGANTIC TASK

When They Conquered Russian Province.

NEW RULERS WELCOMED BY BULK OF THE PEOPLE

Must Be Forced Into

WARSAW, December 3 .- With their arrival in Warsaw the Germans found that they not only had to support their own huge armies, but had also to provide food and shelter for an enormous number of Poles who had been driven had been sent back to villages burned to the ground, villages in which there remained no single house standing, not one head of cattle and not one bushel

That the extent of the damage might be correctly estimated, a special department to investigate the destruction by their impetuous attacks they saved was formed at once, and officers began tours of the country districts to see how great the needs of the returning inhabitants might be. They reported that the Russians not only had burned up all existing food supplies, but empty barns that were to house the unharup all existing food supplies, but empty barns that were to house the unharvested crop. Cattle packed into freight trains had been destroyed by sending the trains over destroyed bridges into the rivers. In individual cases special tracks had been laid, down which the cars were rolled to the water's edge.

Bands of Russian soldiers, the investigators claim, went systematically

be care were rolled to the water's edge.

Bands of Russian soldiers, the investigators claim, went systematically through each village that was to be abandoned, and then set the lown in flames. Between 3,000 and 4,000 villages were destroyed in this way, their flames. Between 3,000 and 4,000 villages were destroyed in this way, their flames. Between 3,000 and 4,000 villages were destroyed in this way, their flames. Between 3,000 and 4,000 villages were destroyed in this way, their flames. Between 3,000 and 4,000 villages were destroyed in this way, their flames. Between 3,000 and 4,000 villages were destroyed in this way, their flames. Between 3,000 and 4,000 villages were destroyed in this way, their flames. Charges of Bribery Made.

Charges of Bribery Made.

Bribery played a not unimportant part in the retreat, it is claimed. As a contrast between the voltainable and there throughout Poland, lone the lowes that have not suffered at all. The inhabitants maintain that their immunity was purchased with rubles, or that they were left unmolested because they were Russian rather than Pollsh. The Germans up to date have been added to investigate only a part of the strength of the course of a ride outside of Lodge that they were left unmolested because they were Russian rather than Pollsh. The Germans up to date have been added to investigate only a part of the strength of the course of a ride outside of Lodge that they were left unmolested because they were Russian rather than Pollsh. The inhabitants maintain that their immunity was purchased with rubles, or that they were left unmo

Eventually the refugees returned to

the places where, for months, the Ger-mans and the Russians had conducted Warsaw

Something over a million and a half dollars has been expended by the Ger mans since their occupancy of Poland in reconstructing the unspeakably bad roads that criss-cross the kingdom at more or less rare intervals, and which have been all but destroyed by artillery

mileage increased to 5,440 kilometers (5,460 miles) and the difficulties involved grew greater with each additional mile.

The Germans found, on their arrival, a few so-called "imperial roads" which were, for the most part, strips of sand. From the inhabitants—or such of them as remained—they learned that taxes had been collected over and over—and never spent for the purpose intended. A second class of roads, the so-called government streets, were all but impassable, and the third variety consisted of roads that not only were impassable, but impossible. All three sorts were for by shells, cut by trenches and rutted by both Russian and German wagons bound for the front.

The Germans in charge of road rebuilding claim that they never have had any word as to the ultimate intention of their government with respect to Poland—that their work has gone on irrespective of any intention to annex the ancient kingdom, that the work has been done purely as a sort of philanthropic measure, and that it will stand as a heritage for those who may in the future govern Poland.

Work Is Done Thoroughly.

Situation in approximately 100 years the Poles are now permitted to produce their native—and anti-Russian—the first time in approximately 100 years the Poles are now permitted to produce their native—and anti-Russian—thermal elements of produce their native—and specially and providers to produce their native—and specially. In the opera house, running full blast. Each is packed to the doors night after night, partly with German officers and soldiers, for the most part with Poles.

By all means the most popular production is a play purporting to show the cruelties attending the domination of Poland by the Russians. It is historically old, but never has been allowed before.

In the opera house, running full blast. Each is packed to the doors night after night, partly with German officers and soldiers, for the most part with Poles.

By all means the most part with Poles.

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By all means the most p

Work Is Done Thoroughly.

That it has been thoroughly done between 30,000 and 35,000 laborers have overcome the epidemics of typhoid, tress, "You may amuse yourself with been employed in the various sections smallpox, rabies and other diseases psalms, but let's have no hims." been employed in the various sections of Poland Most of these men are Poles, that they found prevalent in Poland thrown out of their ordinary occupa-tions by a shortage of raw materials. When they arrived. They had to con-tend not only with a shortage of Throughout the length and breadth of medicaments, but also with the dis-Poland the sand stretches are being trust of the people and a distinct op-



IN THE GREAT ONSLAUGHT ON THE SERBS BY THE FORCES OF THE CENTRAL POWERS, THE FORMER LOST A GREAT MANY OF THEIR FIGHTING WEAPONS AND THOUSANDS OF ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION.

Government Quickly Installed.

It took the Germans just about one week to install in the province of Warand. One German officer counted 927 saw, the most important in an indian, civilian graves that bordered a single a government that, for the smoothness thoroughfare within a space of twenty of its operation, seems remarkable unsaw, the most important in all Poland, der the circumstances.

warsaw it was announced that Genvought the trenches and shelters as homes, and toning in them to a great exist with the necessities of German the shelters. Like you be shelters. Only a few days after the

Not only Warsaw city but the district of Warsaw and that of Radzymin adjoining to the northeast are subject to the police rules and regulations. The branch departments of the prace dium include a bureau of communal affairs of the district exclusive of Warsaw district: a bread and flour department: a complaint department, where for instance, citizens lodge complaint against bakers; a customs office;

Battle Against Disease.

It has taken the most strenuous efforts of German medical forces to

Poland was immediately begun.

Smallpox was the worst thing with which the Germans had to combat. They found an epidemic of it that ran in a northeasterly direction, and which was checked only by the vaccination of between 400,000 and 500,000 persons. The epidemic is broken now, but the vaccination of all the population is impossible because of a lack of personnel and of vaccine.

Cholera Is Stamped Out.

Typhus to a smaller extent existed, known to his followers and to the terminate of a military communities of a separate military unit, although he may not a military communities of the separate military unit, although he may not a tree and the separate military unit, although he may not a tree as the separate militar principally in Lodz, where strict German Serbian population at large by a nick-

The Ruffed Grouse, Too.

city From the Minneapolis Journal. The pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken, is by no means the only desirable game bird whose extinction is threatened in Minnesota. grouse, or partridge, is in even greater danger. Its growing scarcity has been noted by many travelers along country roads, who are accustomed to seeing many of these birds feeding along the way, especially in August. This year very few were seen, where heretofore they have been numerous they have been numerous.

It is probable that the automobile is in large part responsible for the rapid disappearance of the ruffed grouse, for the automobile has completely changed the conditions under which the bird is hunted. In former days hunters went ut perhaps once a week, where now hey can go every afternoon. The adius of their activity has also been reatly increased, so that places that were once beyond their reach are now were once beyond within easy motoring distance. Thus what were practically game refuges

Psalms But No Sams.

rom the Boston Transcript. Mrs. X., suspecting the cook was en Mrs. A., suspecting the cook was en-tertaining her beau in the kitchen, call-ed Martha and said she thought she heard some one talking with her. "Oh, no, ma'am," said the quick-wit-ted Martha, "it was only me singing a "All right, then," returned her mis-

An order of December 27 prohibits the exportation of butter from France to allied countries and to the United

SERBIAN GUERRILLA DEALS OUT JUSTICE

Name of "Babounsky" Has Become a Terror to Evildoers.

GIVES A SHORT SHRIFT TO TRAITORS TO COUNTRY

Was Country School Teacher Before Taking Up Arms in First Balkan War.

One of the most picturesque figures of the European war is the Serbian "komitadji," or guerrilla Ivan Stoikovitch, so long held the invading Bulgarians at bay. Ivan Stoikovitch comes from that part of Serbia and is therefore

In order that existing needs might be supplied, the exportation ban in Germany on certain medicaments was lifted and Poland today is in a position to receive all that it needs in the pharmaceutical line. Pharmacists in Poland are required to list all their supplies and speculation in such supplies has been reduced to a minimum by heavy penalties. "German hygiene," declared the physician in charge of all the work in Poland, "remains as a heritage to whatever government takes charge. We have established a basis on which others in the future can build." rival of the armies of their compatitiots they were not averse to going through the deserted Serbian dwellings and acquiring a few useful articles. "Babounsky" did not approve of this. Naturally, the deserted dwellings and all in them would fall into the hands of the conquerors. That was all right—the chance of war. But that former neighbors should do the looting was not in "Babounsky's" code. And those who tried it were dealt with in a most summary manner. summary manner.

Short Shrift for Bulgars.

Whoever among the Bulgarians was suspected of giving information to the advancing Bulgar armies also received short shrift. A story is told of the first Balkan war, when a certain pseudo-Serb, known as "Kechko," was suspected of treason to the Serbian cause. "Babounsky's" band appeared upon the scene one night and "Kechko" and four others were arrested, tried in secret by the band at midnight and sentenced to be "sent to Saloniki"—that is, taken to the banks of the Vardar river, stabbed and thrown in, their bodies to drift down with the current to Saloniki. All five were lined up on the bank. "Babounsky" gave the signal for the fatal blows to be struck. But, unfortunately, "Kechko's" executioner, a lawyer from Belgrade, had never killed a man before and his hand slipped. The five bodies were thrust into the Vardar, but "Kechko' was still alive. advancing Bulgar armies also received extinguished.

still alive.

A week later the Serbian consul at Saloniki was called to the hospital.

"Kechko" told him the story of his escape from death, but begged that it from death, but begged that it secret until after his departure United States. Ultimately resays the French officer. be kept secret until after his departure

Whenever the allied troops have need of fresh meat or wood or mules one of the officers acquaints a Serbian with what is required. The next day twenty sheep, two cords of wood or a hundred mules are brought into Negotin or Raphadar, as the case may be, by a Serbian peasant. The peasant collects an equitable sum for the goods delivered and in time each Serbian who has been involuntarily levied upon for lamb or wood or mule receives his payment. "Babounsky" does not even keep a commission.

When, too, either Serb or Bulgar in one of the towns occupied by the allied troops behaves in a grasning of the bomb raids. Most of the wealthy residents have hurriedly left for the south, and there are no tourists to make use of the public gondolas. Only one first-class hotel remains open, and half of it is given over to a hospital for the wounded brought in from nearby fighting lines.

Red Cross Headquarters.

Entering the Grand Canal, the great domes of Santa Maria della Salute stand out on the left, but always with their war trappings, for here is located the headquarters.

commission.

When, too, either Serb or Bulgar in one of the towns occupied by the allied troops behaves in a grasping or dishonest way toward the French or the British it is not long before the punishment arrives. The punishment may take various forms, from death for treason to a dozen blows with a stout stick for cheating one of Serbia's allies. The punishments, however, are rare. "Babounsky's" reputation is too well known. The magic phrase: "Listen, my friend; I shall see that 'Babounsky' hears of this:" generally has its effect.

On the Front in Serbia.

KRIVOLAK, Serbia, December 4, 1915 -Krivolak is the debarkation point of Balkan campaign-as a village, it is small and unclean, with more the chara Serbian town. There are no accommodations for anybody. The railway station, with its chimney knocked down by a Bulgarian shell, is the most imposing building. To the east is the Vardar, still swollen with rains, shifting, uncertain, narrow, deep. To the north, where the Vardar bends in a north, where the Vardar bends in a westerly direction, is what the French call "The English bridge"—a pontoon structure for the building of which the British army lent the men and the materials. To the southeast is a hill, commanding as an artillery position every nook and corner of the curve of the river. To the north beyond the Vardar is the key of the whole French position—the mountain of Kara Hodzali.

Strong as the point is naturally—and

administration of a rough and ready is administration of a rough and ready is justice than to send his followers to their own firesides. In this capacity, even in the short intervals of peace, he kept his name as a kind of modern. Robin Hood—the friend of the weak and the terror of the evideor.

Especially since the complete breakdown of the Serbian administration, following the flight of the government to Scutzi, has "Babounsky" become a personage of prime importance in Serbia. Before the advancing German and Bulgarian armies town after town was evacuated. Sometimes the inhabitants were able to take a few of their belongings with them; more often they were forced to leave with the clothes they were as their only possessions. But especially in the southern part of Serbia, where the greater part of the inhabitants are really of Turkish of Serbia, where the greater part of the inhabitants are really of Turkish or Bulgarian extraction, only the Serbia admined. While waiting for the arrival of the armies of their comparity of the word and the Turks and the Bulgarians fremained. While waiting for the arrival of the serves to going through the deserted Serbian dwellings and acquiring a few useful articles.

Babounsky" did not approve of this. Naturally, the deserted Serbian dwellings and acquiring a few useful articles. Naturally, the deserted dwellings and acquiring a few useful articles. Naturally, the deserted dwellings and acquiring a few useful articles. Naturally, the deserted dwellings and acquiring a few useful articles. Naturally, the deserted dwellings and acquiring a few useful articles. Naturally, the deserted dwellings and acquiring a few useful articles. Naturally, the deserted dwellings and acquiring a few useful articles. Naturally, the deserted dwellings and acquiring a few useful articles. Naturally, the deserted dwellings and acquiring a few useful articles. Naturally, the deserted dwellings and acquiring a few useful articles.

Babounsky" did not approve of this. Naturally, the deserted dwellings

At Strumitsa station a Serbian officer comes quietly down the corridor. "All lights out!" he ordered. "From here on the railway is within range of the enemy. They generally drop a few shells at passing trains if they see them." The order seems superfluous in view of the fact that the car is unprovided with any lighting system—or at least any that works. But a few men have provided themselves with candles and it is these that must be

"Friends' of Babounsky.

Slowly the train approaches kilometer 88, where the railway crosses the Vardar to the side of the Bulgarians. The bridge was destroyed three years ago bridge was destroyed three years ago in the last Balkan war—and has not been properly rebuilt since. The train creeps across it. The swirling waters of the Vardar are white in the moonlight. Against a sand bar the current has washed three black objects. Logs? As the trains pass close to them, those who have looked out of the train windows see that one of the black objects ends in a white oval—a face upturned to the moon. The eyes are blackshadowed holes. The mouth is wide open. A mat of hair alternately covers and reveals the wet glittering forehead in time with the little backwaters of

WAR FINDS VENICE SHORN OF GAYETY

Tourists No Longer Come and **Canals Are Almost** Deserted.

FOOD FAIRLY PLENTIFUL, **BUT PRICES HAVE SOARED**

Always Over Ancient City Hangs the Terror of Bombs From

VENICE, December 7 .- Take a gon dola for a trip through the Grand Canal during these war days and one sees many changes in the centers of interest well known to travelers and readers—the war dress of homes of Lord Byron and the Composer Wagner, of the Poet Browning and the American writer, W. D. Howells; the romantic palace where Desdemona waited for Othello, and farther along, in the market quarter near the Rialto bridge, the house of Shylock, the quaint building standing there unchanged today, but now used as a butcher's shop, where during these war days and one see standing there unchanged today, but how used as a butcher's shop, where a lusty Italian butcher exacts Shylock war prices of 90 cents a kilo for the pounds of flesh dealt over the counter. Starting from the quay San Marco, the broad lagoons entering the Grand Canal have an air of martial and naval preparation rather than the usual carnival aspect which marks this center. The quays are lined with soldiers and sailors, and the gondolas are carrying great loads of war supplies back and forth and transporting troops and marines, from point to point, while the a lusty Italian butcher exacts Shylock The quays are lined with soldiers and sailors, and the gondolas are carrying great loads of war supplies back and forth and transporting troops and marines from point to point, while the launches from the warships dart in and out among the gondolas.

Ordinarily there are 2,600 gondolas in regular service—600 private and 2,000 public—but only a very few of these remain in use owing to the terror inspired by the bomb raids. Most of the wealthy residents have hurriedly left

and Shakesperean romance. Now the old palace is owned by a rich merchant family, but which has fled to the south; the curtains are drawn, the lower windows guarded by steel shutters and the gardens neglected. palaces often occupied by prominen American families. Two of these, th most of the others in the quarter are most of the others in the quarter are partially abandoned. Opposite this group is the Palace Fallier, where W. D. Howells lived while he wrote his scenes from Venetian life. It is one of the few places still showing life and activity and the well kept gradual are

famous bridge is the only one known to have been made stronger by increas ing its weight. It began to crack at the outset and the architect said, "Add more weight."

Bazaars and stores were, therefore added all along the bridge, greatly in creasing its weight, and this so steadied it that it stands secure today. One of the bomb raids was in this vicinity, of the bomb raids was in this vicinity, and the people crowded the bridge and quays, watching the aircraft as it dropped its bombs. One of them was the bomb which destroyed the famous Scalzi Church, nearby.

The house of Shylock, not far from the Rialto bridge, is a small two-story rough-stone structure. The first floor is now a butcher shop. A price list of meat hung back of the butcher's stalls, the prices being fixed by the city. They showed the effect of war stringency in

meat. Beefsteak was set down at 90 cents a kilo, and beef and mutton at 60 and 80 cents. The cause of this, the butcher explained, was that the army used so much meat. The butcher was very suspicious while his price list was being examined and finally said:
"Are you Germans? We have to be on the lookout always for Germans."
The markets and stores in the vicinity showed war prices prevailing every-

where, owing to the military demand, except on some vegetables and fruit. Causiflower was 6 cents, turnips, 6 cents a kilo; potatoes, 8 cents a kilo. Apples and pears were from 40 to 70 centimes a kilo. Eggs were 3 cents each—quite cheap. Butter was high, and beans particularly high, because the supply from Galicia had been cut off by the war.

he supply from Galicia had been cut off by the war.

The working classes continue to get meals at reasonably cheap rates, owing to orders given by the city authorities. Shops for the poor are selling soup at 2 cents a plate, and with bread, 3 cents. A big slice of maise cake is 1 cent, and with baked fish, 2 cents. The price of bread is kept down by municipal regulations and the quality of the bread kept up.

King Fines Shopkeeper

King Victor Emmanuel went into one of these bread shops not long ago. It was soon whispered about that this was the king, and the proprietor of the hop hastily looked up some very fine bread, which he spread before his maj-

"And why this superior bread?" said

TURKS NO LONGER FEAR INVASION BY THE ALLIES

stand out on the left, but always with Say Gallipoli Peninsula Will Be Safeguarded by German and Austrian Batteries.

> CONSTANTINOPLE, December 15 .-The withdrawal of a large portion of

sula was almost coincident with the are so formidable that the people of Constantinople believe there is no ability of the Ottoman army to clear the peninsula of the invaders. ish artillery also recently reached the Dardanelles coast batteries and the man troops are constantly increasing their effectiveness in artillery fire.

During the last interview which the Associated Press correspondent had with Field Marshal Liman von Sanders with Field Marshal Liman von Samers Pasha the latter pointed out that with sufficient artillery at his disposal the allied troops would find it difficult to remain on the peninsula, especially if their artillery was able to keep the British and French men-of-war from coming too close to the coast.

gun by a son of one of the doges, but the son got to gambling, lost all his money and mortgaged the palace yet unfinished. And so the old doge ordered that all work on the palace stanted, as an everlasting warning against gambling. And there it stands today, after 400 years, just as it stood when work was stopped, still giving its warning."

Farther along on the left is the gray stone building used as the Austrian of the British monitors, torpedo boats and cruisers to keep at a respectful distance after this. With the allied trenches also exposed to the fire against Austria. The flagstaff, which used to bear the Austrian colors, stretches over the canal, but the place is deserted. Up a side canal is the former German consulate, also deserted. They were two of the most active centers of entertainment and official exchange during peace times.

In front of the former German consulate dredges are now at work cleaning out the side canals. This is a mammoth of men and material twice as great as has already been made to bring the British and French any closer to Con-stantinople.

Equipped With Modern Rifles.

Although tens of thousands of the Turkish infantrymen fought for some time with rifles of the antique Snyder type, they have all now been equipped with modern models, notably the rifles taken from the Russians. The great scarcity of machine guns in the Ottoman army is also a thing of the past. on of the city the same of the



"Why did he get versary every year."